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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/734,588	12/15/2003	Akihiko Maruyama	SE-US035175	1408
22919 7590 11/26/2007 GLOBAL IP COUNSELORS, LLP 1233 20TH STREET, NW, SUITE 700 WASHINGTON, DC 20036-2680			EXAMINER KAYES, SEAN PHILLIP	
			ART UNIT 2833	PAPER NUMBER
			MAIL DATE 11/26/2007	DELIVERY MODE PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/734,588

Applicant(s)

MARUYAMA ET AL.

Examiner

Sean Kayes

Art Unit

2833

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 24 September 2007.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1,3-5,9-15,18-21 and 24 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1,3-5,9-15,18-21 and 24 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 20 May 2004 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☒ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☒ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

1. Claims 1, 3-5, 9, 13-15, and 18 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Okuyama (US 5262763) in view of Ito (US 20010036264) and Sekiya (US 4246602.)
2. With respect to claim 1 Okuyama discloses a portable information device, comprising:
 - a flip-type casing (figure 4) having opened and closed positions;
 - an internal display (11 figure 5 or 5 figure 3) section being positioned in an internal portion of said casing being hidden when said casing is in the closed position, said internal display section being configured and arranged to display time (5 figure 15b) when said casing is in the opened position; and
 - an analog clock (2 figure 15a) with an index section positioned in an external portion of said casing to display time that is interdependent with the time displayed in said internal display section
 - a portable information device circuit board (figure 6) having
 - an oscillator circuit (21 figure 6) being connected to a power source, and being configured to output a clock signal with a specific frequency,
 - a divider circuit (22 figure 6) being configured to divide said clock signal from said oscillator circuit (21 figure 6), and
 - a drive control circuit (23, 24, and 27 figure 6) having a counter circuit to keep time based on said clock signal from said divider circuit, said counter circuit being

connected to said internal display and said analog clock to output time information thereto.

Okuyama does not teach wherein the device is a cellular telephone.

Ito teaches a wristwatch wireless telephone.

At the time of the invention it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art to modify Okuyama's invention to function as a wireless telephone as taught by Ito. The suggestion or motivation for doing so would be to allow a user to communicate with a remotely located person using the device.

Okuyama does not teach an operation key being configured and arranged to be operated by a user and a time adjusting section being configured and arranged to reset positioning of hands of said index section of said analog clock by returning said hands to an initial position to eliminate misalignment by moving said hands to said initial position upon said user using said operation key after resetting positioning of said hands, if said hands are misaligned, and to adjust the time displayed in said internal display section and the time displayed by said analog clock to display an adjusted time thereafter upon said user using said operation key.

Sekiya teaches a correction method and means wherein the user first adjusts the mechanical timepiece to coincide with the electro-optical display (column 2 lines 40-64, particularly lines 49-54.)

a time adjusting section being configured and arranged to reset positioning of hands of said index section of said analog clock by returning said hands to an initial position to eliminate misalignment by moving said hands to said initial position

In Sekiya's device the time correction circuit 28 is than actuated to correct the time of both displays (column 2 lines 40-64, particularly lines 53-59.)

upon said user using said operation key after resetting positioning of said hands, if said hands are misaligned, and to adjust the time displayed in said internal display section and the time displayed by said analog clock to display an adjusted time thereafter upon said user using said operation key.

At the time of the invention it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art to provide Yamada's invention with Sekiya's time adjusting section.

The suggestion or motivation would be to allow the displayed time in Yamada's invention to be adjusted.

3. With respect to claim 3, Okuyama, Ito, and Sekiya teach the cellular phone as recited in claim 1, wherein said time adjusting section configured and arranged to adjust the time displayed in said internal display section and the time displayed by said analog clock in an interdependent manner (As modified in the rejection to claim 1 Okuyama is provided with a time adjusting section; column 2 lines 40-64 of Sekiya reference.)

4. With respect to claim 4, Okuyama, Ito, and Sekiya teach the cellular phoneportable as recited in claim 1, wherein further comprising said time adjusting section configured and arranged to adjust the time displayed in said internal display section and the time displayed by said analog clock independently (As modified in the rejection to claim 1, Okuyama is provided with a time adjusting section; column 2 lines 40-64 of Sekiya reference.)

5. With respect to claim 5, Okuyama, Ito, and Sekiya teach the cellular phone as recited in claim 3, wherein said time adjusting section is configured and arranged to adjust the time displayed by said analog clock when the time displayed in said internal display section is adjusted (As modified in the rejection to claim 1, Okuyama is provided with a time adjusting section; column 2 lines 40-64 of Sekiya reference.)

6. With respect to claim 9, Okuyama, Ito, and Sekiya teach the cellular phone as recited in claim 1, further comprising an integrated circuit (figure 6 of Okuyama) configured and arranged to control displaying of the time in said internal display section and in said analog clock.

7. With respect to claim 13 Okuyama discloses a portable information device, comprising:

- a flip-type casing having opened and closed positions:
- an internal display (5 and 11 figure 6) section positioned in an internal portion of said casing that is hidden when said casing is in the closed position, said internal display section being configured and arranged to display time when said casing is in the opened position;
- an analog clock (25 and 26 figure 6 and 2 figure 1) with an index section positioned in an external portion of said casing; and

- an integrated circuit (figure 6) being configured and arranged to control displaying of the time in said internal display section and in said analog clock, said integrated circuit having
 - an oscillator circuit (21 figure 6) being connected to a power source, and being configured to output a clock signal with a specific frequency
 - a divider circuit (22 figure 6) being configured to divide said clock signal from said oscillator circuit, and
 - a drive control circuit (23-24 and 27 figure 6) having a counter circuit to keep time based on said clock signal from said divider circuit, said counter circuit being connected to said internal display and said analog clock to output time information thereto,
 - an operation key (9 figure 2) being configured and arranged to be operated by a user; and
 - said analog clock (25 and 26 figure 6) being configured and arranged to be driven according to output signals from said integrated circuit that counts the time displayed in said internal display section.

Okuyama does not teach wherein the device is a cellular telephone.

Okuyama does not teach a time adjusting section being configured and arranged to reset positioning of hands of said index section of said analog clock by returning said hands to an initial position, to eliminate misalignment by moving said hands to said initial position upon said user using said operation key after resetting positioning of said hands, if said hands are misaligned, and to adjust the time displayed in said internal

display section and the time displaying by said analog clock thereafter upon said user using said operation key.

Ito teaches a wristwatch wireless telephone.

At the time of the invention it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art to modify Okuyama's invention to function as a wireless telephone as taught by Ito. The suggestion or motivation for doing so would be to allow a user to communicate with a remotely located person using the device.

Sekiya teaches a correction method and means wherein the user first adjusts the mechanical timepiece to coincide with the electro-optical display (column 2 lines 40-64, particularly lines 49-54.)

a time adjusting section being configured and arranged to reset positioning of hands of said index section of said analog clock by returning said hands to an initial position to eliminate misalignment by moving said hands to said initial position

In Sekiya's device the time correction circuit 28 is than actuated to correct the time of both displays (column 2 lines 40-64, particularly lines 53-59.)

upon said user using said operation key after resetting positioning of said hands, if said hands are misaligned, and to adjust the time displayed in said internal display section and the time displayed by said analog clock to display an adjusted time thereafter upon said user using said operation key.

At the time of the invention it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art to provide Yamada's invention with Sekiya's time adjusting section.

The suggestion or motivation would be to allow the displayed time in Yamada's invention to be adjusted.

8. With respect to claim 14, Okuyama, Ito, and Sekiya teach the cellular phone as recited in claim 13, further comprising a time adjusting section configured and arranged to adjust the time displayed in said internal display section and the time displayed by said analog clock in an interdependent manner (As modified in the rejection to claim 1 Okuyama is provided with a time adjusting section; column 2 lines 40-64 of Sekiya reference.)

9. With respect to claim 15, Okuyama, Ito, and Sekiya teach the cellular phone as recited in claim 13, further comprising a time adjusting section configured and arranged to adjust the time displayed in said internal display section and the time displayed by said analog clock independently (As modified in the rejection to claim 1 Okuyama is provided with a time adjusting section; column 2 lines 40-64 of Sekiya reference.)

10. Claim 18 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Okuyama (US 5262763) in view of Ito (US 20010036264) and Sekiya (US 4246602), in further view of Richardson (US 20030063525.)

11. With respect to claim 18 Okuyama, Ito, and Sekiya teach a cellular phone as recited in claim 13, further comprising

- an index driving section configured and arranged to move hands of said index section of said analog clock according to output signals from the integrated circuit (22-27 figure 6)

Okuyama does not disclose said time adjusting section further including

- a detecting section configured and arranged to detect current position of said hands of index section,
- an index driving control section configured and arranged to control said index driving section to move said hands of said index section from said current position based on the result detected by said detecting section so that said index section displays an adjusted time.

Richardson teaches a detecting section Q3 and Q4 figure 1 for determining the position of the hands and providing that information for the purposes of correcting time, i.e. after a power outage.

At the time of the invention it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art to use a detecting section as taught by Richardson in Okuyama and Sekiya's invention.

The suggestion or motivation for doing so would be to allow the system to determine the position of the hands after a power outage so that they can be adjusted appropriately.

12. Claims 11-12 and 19-20 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Okuyama (US 5262763), Ito (US 20010036264), Sekiya (US 4246602), Richardson (US 20030063525), and Yabe (US 6396772.)

13. With respect to claim 11 Okuyama discloses a portable information device comprising:

- a flip-type casing (figure 4) having opened and closed positions;

- an internal display (11 figure 5 or 5 figure 3) section being positioned in an internal portion of said casing being hidden when said casing is in the closed position, said internal display section being configured and arranged to display time (5 figure 15b) when said casing is in the opened position; and
- an analog clock (2 figure 15a) with an index section positioned in external portion of said casing to display time that is interdependent with the time displayed in said internal display section, said index section having a plurality of hands,
- an integrated circuit (figure 6) configured and arranged to control displaying of the time in said internal display section and in said analog clock; and
- an index driving section (23 and 24 figure 6) configured and arranged to drive said index section of said analog clock according to output signals from said integrated circuit,
- an operation key (9 figure 2) being configure to be operated by a user

Okuyama does not disclose

- a cellular phone
- said index driving section being configured and arranged to move each of said hands of said index section independently; and

a time adjusting section including

- a detecting section configured and arranged to detect current position of said hands of said index section, and
- an index driving control section configured and arranged to control said index driving control section configured and arrange to control said index section from

said current position based on the result detected by said detecting section so that said index section displays an adjusted time,

- said time adjusting section being configured and arranged to reset positioning of said hands of said index section of said analog clock by returning said hands to an initial position, to eliminate misalignment by moving said hands to said initial position upon said user using said operation key after resetting positioning of said hands, if said hands are misaligned, and to adjust the time displayed in said internal display section and the time displayed by said analog clock to display an adjusted time thereafter upon said user using said operation key.

Moving each of said hands independently is notoriously well known in the art as is evidenced by Yabe.

At the time of the invention it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art to control the different arms independently.

The suggestion or motivation would be to allow the time to be set more easily, to reduce the number of gears needed and thus simplify the internal structure, and/or to allow the hands to be used to measure different amounts of time (i.e. the hour hand measure absolute time while the minute hand measures an interval of time such as a race.)

Sekiya (US 4246602) teaches an electronic timepiece with a digital display and an analog display that comprises a time adjusting section configured and arranged to adjust the time displayed in said internal display section and the time displayed by said analog clock in an interdependent manner.

Sekiya teaches a correction method and means wherein the user first adjusts the mechanical timepiece to coincide with the electro-optical display (column 2 lines 40-64, particularly lines 49-54.)

a time adjusting section being configured and arranged to reset positioning of hands of said index section of said analog clock by returning said hands to an initial position to eliminate misalignment by moving said hands to said initial position

In Sekiya's device the time correction circuit 28 is then actuated to correct the time of both displays (column 2 lines 40-64, particularly lines 53-59.)

upon said user using said operation key after resetting positioning of said hands, if said hands are misaligned, and to adjust the time displayed in said internal display section and the time displayed by said analog clock to display an adjusted time thereafter upon said user using said operation key.

At the time of the invention it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art to provide Yamada's invention with Sekiya's time adjusting section.

The suggestion or motivation would be to allow the displayed time in Yamada's invention to be adjusted.

Richardson teaches a time adjustment method wherein the clock hands are moved to an initial position before being moved to an adjusted time. Paragraph 12 page 2, discusses wherein the hands are forwarded around the dial once (past an initial position, i.e. 12:00) to a corrected time. After this a measurement of the elapsed time (during time correction is performed) and another adjustment is performed. Given this explanation of the method, either the "master position" or an arbitrary initial position i.e. 12:00 would constitute the "initial position" as recited in the claim limitation.

At the time of the invention it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art to correct Okuyama's time according to Richardson's correction method.

The suggestion or motivation for doing so is to take into account the amount of time spent correcting the time, thus reducing error.

Ito teaches a wristwatch wireless telephone.

At the time of the invention it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art to modify Okuyama's invention to function as a wireless telephone as taught by Ito. The suggestion or motivation for doing so would be to allow a user to communicate with a remotely located person using the device.

14. With respect to claim 12 Okuyama discloses

- a flip-type casing (figure 4) having opened and closed positions;
- an internal display (11 figure 5 or 5 figure 3) section being positioned in an internal portion of said casing being hidden when said casing is in the closed position, said internal display section being configured and arranged to display time (5 figure 15b) when said casing is in the opened position; and
- an analog clock (2 figure 15a) with an index section positioned in external portion of said casing to display time that is interdependent with the time displayed in said internal display section,
- an integrated circuit (figure 6) configured and arranged to control displaying of the time in said internal display section and in said analog clock; and

- an index driving section (23 and 24 figure 6) configured and arranged to drive said index section of said analog clock according to output signals from said integrated circuit;
- an operation key (9 figure 2) being configured to be operated by a user; and

Okuyama does not disclose

- a cellular phone
- said index section including at least a second hand and an additional hand, said index driving section being configured and arranged to include a first driving second being configured and arranged to move said second hand and a second driving section configured and arranged to move said additional hand independently from said second hand;

a time adjusting section including

- a detecting section configured and arranged to detect current position of said said second hand and said additional hand of said index section, and
- an index driving control section configured and arranged to control said index driving section to move said second hand and said additional hand of said index section from said current position based on the result detected by said detecting section so that said index section displays an adjusted time,
- a time adjusting section being configured and arranged to reset positioning of second hand and said additional hand of said index section of said analog clock by returning said second hand and said additional hand to an initial position, to eliminate misalignment by moving said second hand and said additional hand to

said initial position upon said user using said operation key after resetting positioning of said second hand and said additional hand, if said second hand and said additional hand are misaligned, and to adjust the time displayed in said internal display section and the time displayed by said analog clock to display an adjusted time thereafter upon said user using said operation key.

Seconds hands are very well known in the art as is evidenced by Yabe.

At the time of the invention it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art to provide a seconds hand in Okuyama's invention as taught by Yabe.

The suggestion or motivation for doing so would be to measure time in units of seconds.

Sekiya (US 4246602) teaches an electronic timepiece with a digital display and an analog display (with an hour, minute, and second hand; 20 figure 3) that comprises a time adjusting section configured and arranged to adjust the time displayed in said internal display section and the time displayed by said analog clock in an interdependent manner.

Sekiya teaches a correction method and means wherein the user first adjusts the mechanical timepiece to coincide with the electro-optical display (column 2 lines 40-64, particularly lines 49-54.) In Sekiya's device the time correction circuit 28 is then actuated to correct the time of both displays (column 2 lines 40-64, particularly lines 53-59.)

At the time of the invention it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art to provide Okuyama's invention with Sekiya's time adjusting section.

The suggestion or motivation would be to allow the displayed time in Okuyama's invention to be adjusted.

Richardson teaches a time adjustment method wherein the clock hands are moved to an initial position before being moved to an adjusted time. Paragraph 12 page 2, discusses wherein the hands are forwarded around the dial once (past an initial position, i.e. 12:00) to a corrected time. After this a measurement of the elapsed time (during time correction is performed) and another adjustment is performed. Given this explanation of the method, either the "master position" or an arbitrary initial position i.e. 12:00 would constitute the "initial position" as recited in the claim limitation.

At the time of the invention it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art to correct Okuyama's time according to Okeya's correction method.

The suggestion or motivation for doing so is to take into account the amount of time spent correcting the time, thus reducing error.

Ito teaches a wristwatch wireless telephone.

At the time of the invention it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art to modify Okuyama's invention to function as a wireless telephone as taught by Ito. The suggestion or motivation for doing so would be to allow a user to communicate with a remotely located person using the device.

15. With respect to claim 19 Okuyama discloses a portable information device comprising:

- a flip-type casing (figure 4) having opened and closed positions;
- an internal display (11 figure 5 or 5 figure 3) section being positioned in an internal portion of said casing being hidden when said casing is in the closed

position, said internal display section being configured and arranged to display time (5 figure 15b) when said casing is in the opened position; and

- an analog clock (2 figure 15a) with an index section positioned in external portion of said casing, said index section having a plurality of hands,
- an integrated circuit (figure 6) being configured and arranged to control displaying of the time in said internal display section and in said analog clock, said analog clock being configured and arranged to be driven according to output signals from said integrated circuit that counted the time displayed in said internal display section;
- an index driving section (23 and 24 figure 6) configured and arranged to move said hands of said index section of said analog clock according to output signals from said integrated circuit,
- an operation key (9 figure 2) being configured to be operated by a user,

Okuyama does not disclose

- a cellular phone
- said index driving section being configured and arranged to move each of said hands of said index section independently; and
- a time adjusting section including
- a detecting section configured and arranged to detect current position of said hands of said index section, and
- an index driving control section configured and arranged to control said index driving control section configured and arrange to control said index section from

said current position based on the result detected by said detecting section so that said index section displays an adjusted time.

- said time adjusting section being configured and arranged to reset positioning of hands of said index section of said analog clock by returning said hands to an initial position, to eliminate misalignment by moving said hands to said initial position upon said user using said operation key after resetting positioning of said hands, if said hands are misaligned, and to adjust the time displayed in said internal display section and the time displayed by said analog clock to display an adjusted time thereafter upon said user using said operation key.

Moving each of said hands independently is notoriously well known in the art as is evidenced by Yabe.

At the time of the invention it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art to control the different arms independently as taught by Yabe.

The suggestion or motivation would be to allow the time to be set more easily, to reduce the number of gears needed and thus simplify the internal structure, and/or to allow the hands to be used to measure different amounts of time (i.e. the hour hand measure absolute time while the minute hand measures an interval of time such as a race.)

Sekiya (US 4246602) teaches an electronic timepiece with a digital display and an analog display that comprises a time adjusting section configured and arranged to adjust the time displayed in said internal display section and the time displayed by said analog clock in an interdependent manner.

Sekiya teaches a correction method and means wherein the user first adjusts the mechanical timepiece to coincide with the electro-optical display (column 2 lines 40-64, particularly lines 49-54.)

a time adjusting section being configured and arranged to reset positioning of hands of said index section of said analog clock by returning said hands to an initial position to eliminate misalignment by moving said hands to said initial position

In Sekiya's device the time correction circuit 28 is then actuated to correct the time of both displays (column 2 lines 40-64, particularly lines 53-59.)

upon said user using said operation key after resetting positioning of said hands, if said hands are misaligned, and to adjust the time displayed in said internal display section and the time displayed by said analog clock to display an adjusted time thereafter upon said user using said operation key.

At the time of the invention it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art to provide Okuyama's invention with Sekiya's time adjusting section.

The suggestion or motivation would be to allow the displayed time in Okuyama's invention to be adjusted.

Richardson teaches a time adjustment method wherein the clock hands are moved to an initial position before being moved to an adjusted time. Paragraph 12 page 2, discusses wherein the hands are forwarded around the dial once (past an initial position, i.e. 12:00) to a corrected time. After this a measurement of the elapsed time (during time correction is performed) and another adjustment is performed. Given this explanation of the method, either the "master position" or an arbitrary initial position i.e. 12:00 would constitute the "initial position" as recited in the claim limitation.

At the time of the invention it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art to correct Okuyama's time according to Richardson's correction method.

The suggestion or motivation for doing so is to take into account the amount of time spent correcting the time, thus reducing error.

Ito teaches a wristwatch wireless telephone.

At the time of the invention it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art to modify Okuyama's invention to function as a wireless telephone as taught by Ito. The suggestion or motivation for doing so would be to allow a user to communicate with a remotely located person using the device.

16. With respect to claim 20 Okuyama discloses a portable information device comprising:

- a flip-type casing (figure 4) having opened and closed positions;
- an internal display (11 figure 5 or 5 figure 3) section being positioned in an internal portion of said casing being hidden when said casing is in the closed position, said internal display section being configured and arranged to display time (5 figure 15b) when said casing is in the opened position; and
- an analog clock (2 figure 15a) with an index section positioned in external portion of said casing, said index section having a plurality of hands,
- an integrated circuit (figure 6) being configured and arranged to control displaying of the time in said internal display section and in said analog clock, said analog clock being configured and arranged to be driven according to output

signals from said integrated circuit that counted the time displayed in said internal display section;

- an index driving section (23 and 24 figure 6) configured and arranged to move said second hand and said additional hand of said index section of said analog clock according to output signals from said integrated circuit,
- an operation key (9 figure 2) being configured to be operated by a user;

Okuyama does not disclose

- a cellular phone
- said index driving section being configured and arranged to include a first driving section configured and arranged to move said second hand and a second driving section configured and arranged to move said additional hand independently from said second hand;
- a time adjusting section including
- a detecting section configured and arranged to detect current position of said second hand and said additional hand of said index section, and
- an index driving control section configured and arranged to control said index driving control section configured and arrange to control said index section from said current position based on the result detected by said detecting section so that said index section displays an adjusted time,
- a time adjusting section being configured and arranged to reset positioning of second hand and said additional hand of said index section of said analog clock by returning said second hand and said additional hand to an initial position, to

eliminate misalignment by moving said second hand and said additional hand to said initial position upon said user using said operation key after resetting positioning of said second hand and said additional hand, if said second hand and said additional hand are misaligned, and to adjust the time displayed in said internal display section and the time displayed by said analog clock to display an adjusted time thereafter upon said user using said operation key.

Seconds hands are very well known in the art as is evidenced by Yabe.

At the time of the invention it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art to provide a seconds hand in Okuyama's invention as taught by Yabe.

The suggestion or motivation for doing so would be to measure time in units of seconds. Moving each of said hands independently is notoriously well known in the art as is evidenced by Yabe.

At the time of the invention it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art to control the different arms independently.

The suggestion or motivation would be to allow the time to be set more easily, to reduce the number of gears needed and thus simplify the internal structure, and/or to allow the hands to be used to measure different amounts of time (i.e. the hour hand measure absolute time while the minute hand measures an interval of time such as a race.)

Sekiya (US 4246602) teaches an electronic timepiece with a digital display and an analog display (with an hour, minute, and second hand; 20 figure 3) that comprises a time adjusting section configured and arranged to adjust the time displayed in said

internal display section and the time displayed by said analog clock in an interdependent manner.

Sekiya teaches a correction method and means wherein the user first adjusts the mechanical timepiece to coincide with the electro-optical display (column 2 lines 40-64, particularly lines 49-54.) In Sekiya's device the time correction circuit 28 is then actuated to correct the time of both displays (column 2 lines 40-64, particularly lines 53-59.)

At the time of the invention it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art to provide Okuyama's invention with Sekiya's time adjusting section.

The suggestion or motivation would be to allow the displayed time in Okuyama's invention to be adjusted.

Richardson teaches a time adjustment method wherein the clock hands are moved to an initial position before being moved to an adjusted time. Paragraph 12 page 2, discusses wherein the hands are forwarded around the dial once (past an initial position, i.e. 12:00) to a corrected time. After this a measurement of the elapsed time (during time correction is performed) and another adjustment is performed. Given this explanation of the method, either the "master position" or an arbitrary initial position i.e. 12:00 would constitute the "initial position" as recited in the claim limitation.

At the time of the invention it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art to correct Okuyama's time according to Richardson's correction method.

The suggestion or motivation for doing so is to take into account the amount of time spent correcting the time, thus reducing error.

Ito teaches a wristwatch wireless telephone.

At the time of the invention it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art to modify Okuyama's invention to function as a wireless telephone as taught by Ito. The suggestion or motivation for doing so would be to allow a user to communicate with a remotely located person using the device.

17. Claim 21 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Okuyama (US 5262763) in view of Ito (US 20010036264.)

18. With respect to claim 21 Okuyama teaches a device comprising:

- a flip-type casing (figure 4) having opened and closed positions
- an internal display section (5 figure 15b) being positioned in an internal portion of said casing being hidden when said casing is in the closed position, said internal display section being configured and arranged to display time information when said casing is in the opened position;
- an analog quartz clock (2 figure 15a) having an index section and being positioned in an external portion of said casing to display time information that is interdependent with said time information displayed in said internal display section;
- a drive control section (29 figure 17) being configured to count said time information displayed in said internal display section and output a drive signal to drive said index section based on said time information displayed in said internal display section

- an operation key (29 figure 15b) being configured to be operated by a user to correct said time information displayed in said internal display section and said time information displayed in said analog quartz clock in an interdependent manner.

Okuyama does not teach

- a cellular phone

Ito teaches a wristwatch wireless telephone.

At the time of the invention it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art to modify Okuyama's invention to function as a wireless telephone as taught by Ito. The suggestion or motivation for doing so would be to allow a user to communicate with a remotely located person using the device.

19. Claim 24 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Yamada (US 4985878) in view of Sekiya (US 4246602.)

20. With respect to claim 24 Yamada discloses a personal digital assistant comprising:

- a flip-type casing (figure 7) having opened and closed positions;
- an internal display section (17 figure 2a) being positioned in an internal portion of said casing being hidden when said casing is in the closed position, said internal display section being configured and arranged to display time information when said casing is in the opened position;

- an analog quartz clock (4 figure 19) having an index section and being positioned in an external portion of said casing to display time information that is interdependent with said time information displayed in said internal display section;
- a drive control section (28b figure 5) being configured to count said time information displayed in said internal display section and output a drive signal to drive said index section; and
- an operation key (6 figure 2a and/or 9 figure 2) being configured to be operated by a user.

Yamada does not teach a time adjusting section being configured and arranged to reset positioning of hands of said index section of said analog clock by returning said hands to an initial position, to eliminate misalignment by moving said hands to said initial position upon said user using said operation key after resetting positioning of said hands, if said hands are misaligned, and to adjust the time displayed in said internal display section and the time displayed by said analog clock to display an adjusted time thereafter upon said user using said operation key.

Sekiya teaches an electronic timepiece with a digital display and an analog display that comprises a time adjusting section configured and arranged to adjust the time displayed in said internal display section and the time displayed by said analog clock in an interdependent manner.

Sekiya teaches a correction method and means wherein the user first adjusts the mechanical timepiece to coincide with the electro-optical display (column 2 lines 40-64, particularly lines 49-54.)

a time adjusting section being configured and arranged to reset positioning of hands of said index section of said analog clock by returning said hands to an initial position to eliminate misalignment by moving said hands to said initial position

In Sekiya's device the time correction circuit 28 is then actuated to correct the time of both displays (column 2 lines 40-64, particularly lines 53-59.)

upon said user using said operation key after resetting positioning of said hands, if said hands are misaligned, and to adjust the time displayed in said internal display section and the time displayed by said analog clock to display an adjusted time thereafter upon said user using said operation key.

At the time of the invention it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art to provide Okuyama's invention with Sekiya's time adjusting section.

The suggestion or motivation would be to allow the displayed time in Yamada's invention to be adjusted.

21. Claims 10 and 18 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Okuyama (US 5262763), Ito (US 20010036264), and Sekiya (US 4246602) in further view of Richardson (US 20030063525.)

22. With respect to claim 10 Okuyama, Ito, and Sekiya teach cellular phone as recited in claim 9, further comprising an index driving section (21-27 figure 6) configured

and arranged to drive hands of said hands of said index section of said analog clock according to output signals from the integrated circuit.

Okuyama does not teach a time adjusting section including a detecting section configured and arranged to detect current position of said hands of said index section, an index driving control section configured and arranged to control said index driving section to move said hands of said index section from said current position based on the result detected by said detecting section so that said index section displays an adjusted time.

Richardson teaches a detecting section, Q3 and Q4 figure 1, for determining the position of the hands and providing that information for the purposes of correcting time, i.e. after a power outage.

At the time of the invention it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art to use a detecting section as taught by Richardson in Okuyama and Sekiya's invention.

The suggestion or motivation for doing so would be to allow the system to determine the position of the hands after a power outage so that they can be adjusted appropriately.

23. With respect to claim 18 Okuyama, Ito, and Sekiya teach a cellular phone as recited in claim 13, further comprising

- an index driving section configured and arranged to move hands of said index section of said analog clock according to output signals from the integrated circuit (22-27 figure 6)

Okuyama does not disclose said time adjusting section further including

- a detecting section configured and arranged to detect current position of said hands of index section,
- an index driving control section configured and arranged to control said index driving section to move said hands of said index section from said current position based on the result detected by said detecting section so that said index section displays an adjusted time.

Richardson teaches a detecting section Q3 and Q4 figure 1 for determining the position of the hands and providing that information for the purposes of correcting time, i.e. after a power outage.

At the time of the invention it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art to use a detecting section as taught by Richardson in Okuyama and Sekiya's invention.

The suggestion or motivation for doing so would be to allow the system to determine the position of the hands after a power outage so that they can be adjusted appropriately.

Response to Arguments

24. Applicant states:

More specifically, independent claims 1 and 13 now clearly recite that the operation key is configured and arranged to be operated by a user, and that the time adjusting section is configured and arranged to reset positioning of hands of the index section of the analog clock by returning the hands to an initial position, to eliminate misalignrment by moving the hands to the initial position upon the user using the operation key after resetting positioning of the hands, if the hands are misaligned, and to adjust the time displayed in the internal display section and the time displayed by the analog clock to display an adjusted time thereafter upon the user using the

operation key. Neither Okuyama nor Ito has the operation key to adjust both the time in the analog clock and the time in the internal display by resetting the hands, eliminating misalignment, and adjusting the hands to the adjusted time, as claimed in claims 1 and 13.

This is persuasive, however, Sekiya teaches resetting the analog display to an initial position corresponding to a synchronized display and subsequently performing a time update/correction function to interdependently correct the display times of both displays. The grounds of rejection have been changed to address the new limitations.

25. Applicant additionally states:

Applicants have amended claim 21 Ito recite that an operation key is configured to be operated by a user to correct the time information displayed in the internal display section and the time information displayed in the analog quartz clock in an interdependent manner. Okuyama was cited in the Office Action to have an internal display displaying time information and an analog clock displaying time, but it does not disclose correcting both of the time in an interdependent manner. Also, Ito is silent about this configuration.

Similarly this is persuasive with regard to the Ito and Okuyama references, but does not address the teachings of Sekiya. The grounds of rejection have been changed to address the new limitations.

26. Applicant repeats the above arguments with regard to the amendments of claim 24. Similarly applicant arguments in this regard are persuasive, but do not address the teachings of Sekiya. The grounds of rejection have been amended to include reference to the Sekiya reference in reference to the new limitations.

27. Applicant repeats the above arguments with regard to the dependent claims 3-6, 10, 14-16, and 18. Similarly applicant arguments in this regard are persuasive, but do

not address the teachings of Sekiya. The grounds of rejection have been amended to include reference to the Sekiya reference in reference to the new limitations.

28.

With regard to claims 11, 12, 19, and 20 applicant states:

Neither Okuyama, Ito, Sekiya, Richardson, nor Yabe has the operation key to adjust both the time in the analog clock and the time in the internal display by resetting the hands, eliminating misalignment, and adjusting the hands to the adjusted time, as claimed in claims 11, 12, 19, and 20.

This statement is true, but is not representative of the claim language. For instance in claim 11 the claim language states

- an operation key being configured to be operated by a user; and
- a time adjusting section including...
- said time adjusting section being configured and arranged...

There is no limitation requiring the operation key to adjust both the time in the analog clock and the time in the internal display by resetting the hands, eliminating misalignment, and adjusting the hands to the adjusted time.

Sekiya teaches resetting the analog display means with mechanical correction means (30 figure 1 and column 2 lines 42-64.) After this operation is performed the correction circuit (28 figure 1) is operated to interdependently correct the mechanical and electro-optical displays together (column 2 lines 42-64.)

Conclusion

29. **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Sean Kayes whose telephone number is (571) 272-8931. The examiner can normally be reached on 8:00-5:00.


If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Bradley Paula can be reached on (571) 272-2800 ext 33. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

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